

इंटरनेट

मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 6958 (1973): Knife, Decapitation [MHD 3: Obstetric and Gynaecological Instruments and Appliances]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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AMENDMENT NO. 1 APRIL 1981
TO
IS:6958-1973 SPECIFICATION FOR KNIFE, DECAPITATION
Alteration

(Page 2, clause 6.1) - Substitute the following for the existing clause:

"6.1 Corrosion Resistance Test (for Stainless Steel Only) - Test the knife in accordance with IS:7531-1975 'Method for boiling and autoclaving test for corrosion resistance of stainless steel surgical instruments'. The knife shall show no sign of corrosion after the test."

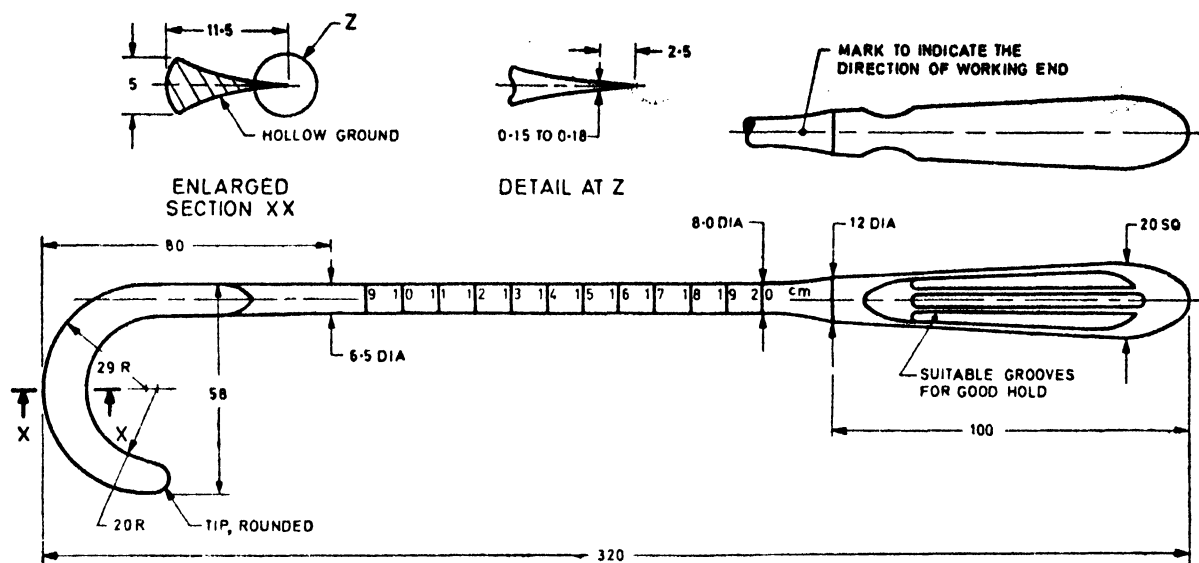
(CPDC 25)

Reprography Unit, ISI, New Delhi, India



Indian Standard SPECIFICATION FOR KNIFE, DECAPITATION

1. **Scope** — Dimensional and other requirements for decapitation knife.
2. **Shape and Dimensions** — As shown in Fig. 1.



All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 1 KNIFE, DECAPITATION

3. Material

3.1 Carbon Steel

3.1.1 When blade and handle forged together the steel shall have the following composition :

	Percent
Carbon	1.20-1.30
Manganese	0.20-0.45
Silicon	0.10-0.35
Sulphur	0.025, Max
Phosphorus	0.035, Max
Chromium	0.10-0.40

3.1.2 When the handle is drop forged, leaving a block-end for blade-end to be further processed by hand, the composition of steel used shall be as follows :

	Percent
Carbon	0.80-0.85
Silicon	0.10-0.35
Manganese	0.20-0.40
Sulphur	0.025, Max
Phosphorus	0.035, Max
Chromium	0.10-0.40

3.2 *Stainless Steel* — The composition of stainless steel for knife shall be as follows :

	Percent
Carbon	0.95-1.20
Silicon	1.00, Max
Manganese	1.00, Max
Sulphur	0.045, Max
Phosphorus	0.045, Max

	<i>Percent</i>
Carbon	0.90-1.10
Silicon	0.35, <i>Max</i>
Manganese	0.6-0.8
Chromium	12.0-14.5
Nickel	0.5, <i>Max</i>
Sulphur	0.03, <i>Max</i>
Phosphorus	0.03, <i>Max</i>
Molybdenum	1.5-1.8

4. Workmanship and Finish

4.1 The knife shall be so forged as to be symmetrical about its central plane. The cutting edge on the blade shall be on the central plane. The handle shall provide a good grip and the knife shall have a balanced feel when handled by the surgeon.

4.2 The cutting edge on the blade portion shall be formed by hollow grinding.

4.3 The knife shall be highly polished and free from any blemishes. All edges other than the cutting edge, shall be rounded and nowhere sharp. All surfaces shall be finished smooth and free from burrs, pits, tool marks and other surface defects. The edges of the handle shall be chamfered. Handle surface shall have longitudinal grooves for good grip.

4.4 No cutting edge shall have a nick greater than 0.10 mm on it. No cutting edge shall contain more than two nicks of size greater than 0.05 mm on it. Such nicks, if present, shall be not closer than 4 mm apart. There shall be no feathers, gags or other defects on the cutting edge.

4.5 Knives made from stainless steel shall be passivated. When made from carbon steel, the knife shall be plated chromium over nickel, except the cutting edge which shall not be plated. The plating shall conform to Service Grade No. 2 of IS : 1068-1968 'Specification for electroplated coatings of nickel and chromium on iron and steel (first revision)'.

4.6 The tip of the knife hook shall be rounded.

5. Heat Treatment — The working end shall be hardened and tempered to give a hardness of 600-700 HV. The hardness of handle shall be not less than 140 HV.

6. Tests

6.1 Corrosion Resistance Test (for Stainless Steel Only) — Scrub the knife with soap and warm water, rinse in hot water and then dip in 95 percent ethyl alcohol. Dry the knife, immerse in copper sulphate solution at room temperature for six minutes and wash with fresh water or wet cotton wool.

The copper sulphate solution shall be made up as follows:

Copper sulphate ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	4.0 g
Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) (sp gr 1.84)	10.0 g
Distilled water [see IS : 1070-1960 Specification for water, distilled quality (<i>revised</i>)]	90.0 ml

There shall be no red stains or spots on the knife after the test, but dulling of the polished surface may be permitted.

6.2 The cutting edge shall be examined under a magnification of $10\times$. The edge shall satisfy the requirements given in 4.4.

7. Marking — The knife shall be marked with the following:

- Manufacturer's name, initials or recognized trade-mark; and
- The words 'SS' shall be marked on knives made of stainless steel.

7.1 ISI Certification Marking — Details available with the Indian Standards Institution.

8. Packing — The blade portion of carbon steel knives shall be coated with a corrosion resisting substance. The knives shall be individually wrapped in moisture-proof paper or put in polyethylene bags and then packed in cardboard cartons.